

Manual for Aspirants
for Commissions in the
United States Army

1915

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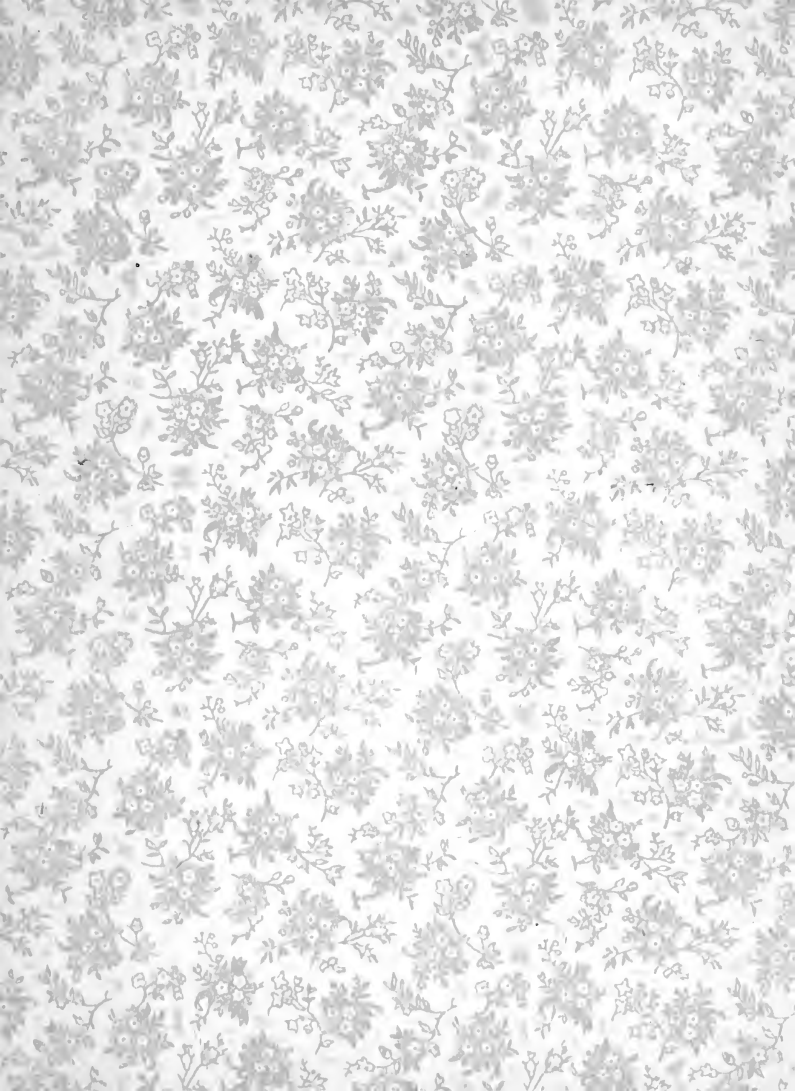


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A MANUAL FOR

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IN THE

United States Army.

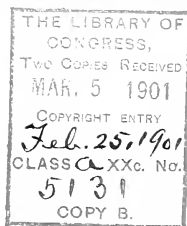
BY

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FIRST LIEUTENANT FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

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PREFACE.

Someone has aptly said that, "Military glory consists in getting killed on the field of battle and then having your name misspelled in the newspapers." It is for the benefit for young men who are seeking just such glory that this little volume has been prepared. The author (or compiler, for this is but little more than a compilation of Army Regulations, etc.) has strived to give the very latest orders and laws pertaining to the examination and appointment of candidates to the Army as second lieutenants. In a few original chapters he has assumed the fatherly rôle, and ventures words of advice and offers bits of information which it is hoped will be of benefit to the ambitious person who reads this volume and pursues his efforts to obtain a second lieutenancy in the best army in the world.

CREDITS DUE.

In compiling this little work the following have been heavily drawn from:

United States Army Regulations.

The Official Army Register.

General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Enlistment Papers, Recruiting Circular, etc.

The Army Paymaster's Manual.

The Official Register of Officers and Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, June 30, 1900, published by order of Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, by First Lieutenant W. C. Rivers, First Cavalry, Adjutant U. S. M. A. Many whole paragraphs were appropriated from this little booklet, and nearly all of the information in Chapter II. and Appendix A was obtained from it.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

"For gold the merchant plows the main,
The farmer plows the manor;
But glory is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth is honor."—*Burns.*

An Army officer has no sinecure. His life is not made up of full-dress balls, parades, revelry, gold-laced uniforms and big pay—the popular civilian idea of his daily pastime. The exercise of command is the least onerous of his numerous duties. A young officer frequently finds himself recorder or member of a board of survey, judge-advocate or member of a general court-martial, acting as counsel for a military prisoner; he must take his turn as officer of the guard or officer of the day, attend numerous roll-calls, drills and exercises; he must keep himself "brushed up" on professional subjects, prepare essays, superintend or actually perform the "paper work" of the company to which he belongs, conduct school for the non-commissioned officers, and give his personal attention to divers other duties.

The youth with intentions to enter the service for the emoluments only had better change his mind and look up a more lucrative position. There are very few officers who save from their pay anything worth mentioning. Few officers by the time they reach the age for retirement have saved sufficient to buy themselves a comfortable home. True, the position is one that lasts during good behavior, health, and until reaching the age for retirement, and the pay is continually increasing. The de-

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mands incident to increased rank readily consume the augmentation of the pay voucher.

The chances for further promotion of officers just coming in as second lieutenants are fairly good. Under present conditions there will be no such rapid promotion as the past two years have given, but there are reasons to believe that advancement will be more rapid than it was previous to the Spanish-American War. It took from six to eight years to reach a first lieutenancy at that time. With an army the size that our present national policy will require, together with the hardships of tropical service, causing many retirements for physical disability, the probabilities are that a second lieutenant will require no longer than three or four years to reach the next higher grade.

There are three ways by which an aspirant may obtain a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army, viz.: First—By graduating from the Military Academy at West Point, New York. Second—Enlisting and taking the competitive examination from the ranks. Third—From civil life.

The Cadet at the National Military Academy always has gentlemanly treatment, but the duties are extremely hard; the discipline is just, but severe; the course of study is very difficult for the time allotted to cover it; but the persevering young man who passes from one class to the next higher till he finally graduates, usually joins his regiment an excellent officer. He does not, as a matter of fact, know it all when he joins, for a regular regiment differs as much from the corps of Cadets as a full-dress parade does from field service. He has the "cue," however, and soon catches on to the practical workings of the Army. A graduate of the Academy who is a "soldier born" undoubtedly has an advantage over the officer who enters the Army by one of the other two roads.

Many excellent officers of our service have secured their commissions from the ranks. It is a good school, and no officer who has carried a musket as an enlisted man is any the worse for it. There is nothing degrading or menial about the duties of a soldier. He is not required to shine shoes or do similar service for the officers. When he does such service, he does it voluntarily, and receives extra pay for it from the officer for whom the work is done. Of course he helps to do cooking and the "police" duties about the camp or barracks, and he cleans his own equipment and makes his own bed, but this training serves him well once that he becomes an officer.

The Army has many officers who secured appointment from civil life, a great number of them having been volunteer officers during the Civil War. For fidelity, patriotism and intelligent service, no country could ask more than that rendered by this class of the officers of our Regular Army.

An effort has been made in the following pages to give the latest laws and regulations governing the applications, examinations and appointment of candidates for commissions in the Army, together with other information which will probably be found useful by the aspirant.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENTS FROM GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—QUALIFICATIONS.—CHARACTER OF ACADEMICAL EXAMINATION.—ACADEMIC DUTIES.—MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—PAY OF CADETS.—ASSIGNMENT TO CORPS AFTER GRADUATION.—NOTES.

"I give it as my fixed opinion that, but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted for four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."—*Winfield Scott*.

APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one Cadet at the Academy. Each State is also entitled to have two Cadets at the Academy, from the State at large. Thirty are appointed from the United States at large. The appointments (except those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, in Congress; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the State or District or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are specially conferred by the President.

Applications can be made at any time, by letter to the Secretary of War, to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register that it may be furnished to the proper Senator, Representative, or Delegate, when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth, and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional District in which his residence is situated.

Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next examination.

For each candidate appointed there may be nominated a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will also receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and if duly qualified, will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examination. The alternate will not be allowed to defer his reporting until the result of the examination of the regular appointee is known, but must report at the time designated by his letter of appointment. The alternate, like the nominee, should be designated as nearly one year in advance of date of admission as possible.

Candidates selected by the War Department will be instructed to appear for mental and physical examination before boards of Army officers to be convened at such places as the War Department may select, on the first day of March annually (except when that day falls on Sunday, in which case the examination will commence on the following Tuesday). The candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the Academy the following June.

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No candidate shall be examined at any other time, unless prevented from presenting himself by sickness, or some other unavoidable cause, in which case he shall be examined during the last week in August.

Immediately after reporting to the Superintendent for admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the candidate will be required to sign an engagement for service in the following form, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer designated by him:

I, _____, of the State of (or Territory of) _____, aged — years, — months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a Cadet of the United States Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence of _____

The candidate is then required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following form:

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever; and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States.

Sworn and subscribed at _____, this _____ day of _____, nineteen hundred and _____, before me.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Candidates are eligible for admission from the day they are seventeen, until the day they become twenty-two years of age, on which latter day they are not eligible.

No candidate will be admitted who is deformed, or afflicted with any form of disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for the military service, or who has at the time of presenting himself any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Accepted candidates, if between seventeen and eighteen years of age, should not fall below five feet and three inches in height and one hundred pounds in weight; if over nineteen, five feet and four inches in height and one hundred and ten pounds in weight. Candidates must be unmarried.

"A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment are such essential qualifications that candidates knowingly deficient in any of these respects should not subject themselves and their friends to the chances of future mortification and disappointment, by accepting appointments at the Academy and entering upon a career which they cannot successfully pursue."

CHARACTER OF ACADEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Every applicant who has passed satisfactorily the physical examination will be examined in a thorough manner in the following subjects:

1. *Reading.* In reading candidates must be able to read understandingly, with proper accent and emphasis.
2. *Writing and Orthography.* In writing and orthography they must be able, from dictation, to write sentences from stand-

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ard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, sufficient in number to test their qualifications both in handwriting and orthography. They must also be able to write and spell correctly from dictation a certain number of standard test words.

3. *Arithmetic.*

4. *English Grammar.*

5. *Geography*, particularly of our own country.

6. *History.* So much of the history of the United States as is contained in ordinary school histories.

ACADEMIC DUTIES.

The Cadets are arranged in four distinct classes, corresponding with the four years' study. The Cadets employed on the first year's course constitute the *Fourth Class*; those on the second year's course the *Third Class*; those on the third year's course the *Second Class*; and those on the fourth year's course the *First Class*.

The academic year commences on the 1st of July. On or before that date the result of the examination held in the preceding month is announced and Cadets are advanced from one class to another. At no other time shall a Cadet be advanced from one class to another, unless prevented by sickness or authorized absence from attending at the aforesaid examination; but in no case shall a Cadet be advanced from one class to another without having passed a satisfactory examination by the Academic Board.

The academic duties and exercises commence on the first of September and continue until the first of June. Examinations of the several classes are held in January and June, and, at the former, such of the new Cadets as are found proficient in studies and have been correct in conduct are given the particu-

lar standing in their class to which their merits entitle them. After the examination, Cadets found deficient in conduct or studies are discharged from the Academy, unless the Academic Board for special reasons in each case should otherwise recommend. Similar examinations are held every January and June during the four years comprising the course of studies.

These examinations are very thorough and require from the Cadets a close and persevering attention to study without evasion or slighting of any part of the course, as no relaxation of any kind can be made by the examiners.

The Academy has the following departments: Tactics, Civil and Military Engineering, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Drawing, Modern Languages, Law and History, Practical Military Engineering, Military Signaling and Telegraphy, Ordnance and Gunnery. The Academy also has a Chaplain, Master of the Sword, and Teacher of Music.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

For instruction in Infantry Tactics and in military police and discipline, the Cadets are organized into a battalion of four companies under the Commandant of Cadets, each company being commanded by an officer of the Army. The officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from the Cadets who have been most studious, soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the captains and lieutenants are taken from the first class, the sergeants from the second class, and the corporals from the third class.

From the termination of the examination in June to the end of August, the Cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and exercises and receiving practical military instruction.

PAY OF CADETS.

The pay of a Cadet is \$540 per year, to commence with his admission to the Academy. No Cadet is permitted to receive money or any other supplies from his parents, or from any person whomsoever, without the sanction of the Superintendent.

There being no provision whatever for the payment of the traveling expenses of either accepted or rejected candidates for admission, no candidate should fail to provide himself in advance with the means of returning to his home in case of rejection before either of the Examining Boards, as he may otherwise be put to considerable trouble, inconvenience, and even suffering on account of his destitute condition. After defraying their expenses while there, all balances due to candidates who fail to pass the entrance examination are promptly refunded. If admitted, the money brought by him to meet such a contingency can be deposited with the Treasurer of the Academy on account of his equipment as a Cadet, or returned to his friends.

ASSIGNMENT TO CORPS AFTER GRADUATION.

The following provision of an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, regulates the promotion of graduates of the United States Military Academy:

"That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all the classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may be judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the direction of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and

allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen."

NOTES.

The use of tobacco in any form by Cadets is prohibited.

Cadets are required to wear the prescribed uniform. All articles of their uniform are of a designated pattern, and are sold to Cadets at West Point at regulated prices.

Except in extreme cases, Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course; as a rule the leave is granted at the end of the first two years' course of study.

A candidate who failed to pass the entrance examinations at West Point can be re-appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his failure.

The Military Academy was created by an act of Congress, approved March 16, 1802. It was formally opened July 4, 1802, with ten Cadets present.

There are about 1,885 living graduates of the Academy, of which number 335 are in civil life and the remainder in the Army, either on the active or retired lists.

For list of questions asked candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy at a recent examination, see Appendix A.

CHAPTER III.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF APPLICANTS FROM THE ARMY.—THE EXAMINATION.—CANDIDATES FOR PROMOTION.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army existing each year after the appointment and assignment of the graduates of the United States Military Academy are filled: First, from enlisted men of the Army found duly qualified; Second, from candidates from civil life who have passed a satisfactory examination. The candidates in each class will be appointed in order of merit as determined by the examining boards.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF APPLICANTS FROM THE ARMY.

Any enlisted man (it makes no difference whether he be a non-commissioned officer or private) of the Regular Army, unmarried, not over thirty years of age at the date set for the meeting of the examining board, who is a citizen of the United States, physically sound, of good moral character both before and after enlistment, and who has served honorably not less than two years in the Army (any honorable service counts, whether Regular or Volunteer, as a commissioned officer or enlisted man, or a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, whether continuous service or not) on or prior to the date set for the meeting of the examining board, may compete in the examination.

The two years' honorable service in the Army prior to the date of the applicant's examination must be exclusive of tech-

nical service due to furlough or other absence from duty in his own interest.

Furloughs not exceeding fifteen days in all, or for even a greater period in a case which may be determined by competent authority to be extraordinary, during the first two years of enlistment, will not be considered to be within the meaning of the preceding paragraph.

A soldier desiring to appear for examination before an examining board must make timely application therefor to his regimental commander through his company commander.

THE EXAMINATION.

With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men of the Army for the grade of second lieutenant, each commander of a geographical department, on or about June 1 of each year, will convene a board of five commissioned officers (including two medical officers, whose duties will be confined to inquire into and report upon the physical qualifications of the applicants) before which any enlisted man of the Regular Army serving within the department and possessing the necessary legal qualifications, and who may desire to take the examination, will be ordered to appear before the board will be furnished with free transportation to the point of holding such examination and return to their proper stations.

No definite date for the convening of these boards has been designated. They will, in all probability, be ordered in the future to hold the examinations about June 1 of each year. Previous to our war with Spain, boards for the final competitive examination of enlisted men held the examinations beginning September 1 of each year, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The members and recorder of boards appointed for the

examination of enlisted men, to determine their fitness for promotion, shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully, and the boards may examine witnesses and take depositions, for which purposes they shall have such powers of a court of inquiry as may be necessary.

Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer in the Army, he will be rejected. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits.

The board being satisfied with these preliminary points will proceed to examine each candidate separately in the following subjects:

1. English Grammar, including orthography, reading, and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.

3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States of North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it; and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations and the drill regulations of the arm from which the candidate is selected. The examination in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the school of the soldier, squad and platoon, and shall take place on the parade-ground in the presence of the board.

7. The military records of the candidates as certified to by their company, post and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude as determined by the medical examination, proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified after a thorough investigation by the board.

After the examination has been completed and the board has examined and passed upon all the applicants, it will prepare a tabulated statement showing the order of their relative merit as developed by the examination, and the same will be forwarded, together with all papers pertaining to the examination, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

For the purpose of appointment and of relative rank after appointment, the names of all the successful candidates will be arranged by the War Department on an eligible list according to their general average as reported by the departmental boards.

CANDIDATES FOR PROMOTION.

Each enlisted man recommended and passed by the board will receive from the Adjutant-General of the Army a certificate of eligibility for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant and will be known as a "candidate" for promotion. He will have the title "candidate" prefixed to his name in all rolls, returns, orders and correspondence in which it appears, and will be entitled to wear the "candidate's" stripes on the sleeves of uniform coat, blouse and overcoat, so long as he holds this specially honorable position.

These stripes will be worn on the upper half of each cuff, and will consist of a double stripe running the length of the cuff, pointed at the upper end, and with a small button below the point of the stripe; for uniform coat, of gold braid; for blouse and overcoat, of cloth of same color of facings of uniform; width

of braid or cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; width of space between braid, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

A "candidate" who becomes ineligible by reason of age will be entitled to wear the "candidate's" stripe on the left sleeve so long as he maintains his good standing in the service.

The eligibility of a "candidate" for appointment as second lieutenant and his privileges as "candidate" terminate one year after date of his examination, unless he shall again be recommended on competitive examination. In order to secure a re-examination he will forward an application therefor through his regular military commanders (whose remarks will be endorsed thereon), to the Adjutant-General, at least three months in advance of the time of holding the competitive examination. After re-examination, he will take his place in the relative merit list with those examined at the time of his re-examination.

A soldier having failed to pass the competitive board may secure a second examination by making proper application therefor. Having twice failed to pass the board, he will not be ordered up for further examination.

No soldier will be re-examined who will pass the age limit prior to date set for such re-examination.

No soldier will be given a special examination. There will be but one competitive examination each year. Candidates with less than two years' service have been ordered to appear before examining boards, but were required to complete this service before receiving appointments.

Candidates who may be guilty of misconduct will be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General through regimental and department commanders. The report must contain a full statement of the alleged misconduct, with names of witnesses. The department commander will see that the candidate has a fair

and impartial hearing, and will forward the report for the decision of the Secretary of War.

Candidates will not be deprived of the privileges of their position, unless by a sentence of a general court-martial or the order of the Secretary of War, except by operation of law. While holding the privileges of that position they will not be brought before a summary court, or a garrison or regimental court-martial.

For the laws pertaining to the promotion of enlisted men, and list of questions asked at a recent examination, see Appendix B.

CHAPTER IV.

ENLISTING FOR A COMMISSION.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.—CAVALRY.—ARTILLERY.—INFANTRY.—BATTALION OF ENGINEERS, ETC.—HOSPITAL CORPS.—A BIT OF ADVICE TO ASPIRANTS.—MISCELLANEOUS.

An important matter to decide after having once made up your mind to enlist with the view of trying for a commission from the ranks, is that of choosing the regiment or arm of service to enter.

The arm of the service you represent when you appear before the board for examination will not add to or take from your chances of passing. The fact that you are an artilleryman, cavalryman or infantryman will not affect your standing when the papers are graded.

Different men are suited to different arms of the service. A man might prove a failure as a cavalryman, yet have the making of a good foot soldier, and *vice versa*. Persons contemplating enlisting would do well to first carefully consider the duties of the different branches and decide which is best suited to them.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE
DIFFERENT ARMS.

CAVALRY.

Many officers now in the service came from the ranks of the Cavalry arm. The service is always attractive, and persons physically suited to it usually become enthusiasts after once they become accustomed to the duties of a cavalryman. The United States Cavalry is recognized as the best in the world. Up to within the past few years most of the Cavalry regiments

were stationed on the frontier, frequently in the field. Many of the regiments are now serving in our new possessions.

ARTILLERY.

Light batteries are necessarily hard worked. The men's time is usually taken up by drills, "stables," and other duties, and as a general thing could not be recommended to aspirants for commissions, owing to this fact. If, however, a young man comes into the service well equipped mentally, and requires no further preparation for the examinations than keeping "brushed up" on the necessary branches of study, he will find many charms in this arm. It is certainly the most picturesque branch of our Army, and the dash and activity of its duties are always inspiring.

Heavy batteries offer many opportunities to the young aspirant. They are our coast defense forces and are usually stationed near the larger sea-board cities. The study of mathematics (an important study for candidates for shoulder-straps) enters largely into the duties of heavy battery men.

INFANTRY.

The greater number of the officers of the Army who came from the ranks served as enlisted men in the Infantry arm. It is the largest branch of the Army—in fact, larger than all of the other arms combined. There is nothing in its evolutions and maneuvers on the parade-ground that is awe-inspiring or that tends to evoke applause, but at the same time it is the backbone of the service, and like the other branches of our military establishment, has always shown itself efficient in peace and war. Practically all of the Infantry is now serving in foreign parts. This arm of the service offers, undoubtedly, the best advantages for enlisted men to secure commissions.

BATTALION OF ENGINEERS, ETC.

The Battalion of Engineers, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps have each contributed their share of successful candidates for commissions. Officers from the ranks are seldom, if ever, commissioned to the Engineers or Ordnance Corps, and should an enlisted man from either of these branches be commissioned, his training in military duties while an enlisted man will not have been in the line of his duties as an officer. If a man is to be an Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery officer, it is better for him to be trained in one of these schools. It cannot be contradicted that a man's training as a soldier comes well in hand once that he becomes an officer. To enter the Signal Corps requires a knowledge of telegraphy. Of the three officers from the ranks of this corps, all served as enlisted men in that branch.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The pay of privates is better than the pay in the line. The requirements to enter are the same. The hours of duty are longer, but seldom as arduous. It offers ample opportunity for study. It is a non-combatant force and of course affords a non-combatant training. This is probably its greatest disadvantage. Quite a few of the officers now on the active list were once privates, acting stewards, or stewards in the Hospital Corps.

A BIT OF ADVICE TO ASPIRANTS.

When you join your company, have very little to say. If you were drawing a salary of \$300 per month before enlisting, let that be a secret between yourself and your former employer.

ObeY the lawful orders of your officers and non-commissioned officers cheerfully and intelligently. Never comment on

them. If you do not at first thoroughly understand what you are ordered to do, ask that the order be repeated.

Do not complain about the rations. Let the old soldiers do that; they know just when and how to growl, and besides, growling is a privilege conceded them.

Do not say anything about the fact that you enlisted with the hope of securing a commission. Once this is known, you will be viewed with a critical eye, and mountains may be made of mole-hills. After having been in the company for six or eight months, and having established a reputation for integrity, faithfulness and soldierly qualities, make known to your company commander your ambition. The chances are that he will make you a non-commissioned officer. Good material for non-commissioned officers is always scarce. By all means never ask to be given the "stripes." If your commanding officer sees fit to "make" you, he will do so. He will certainly not think well of you should you ask him to.

If you have served in a volunteer or militia regiment, or have had any other military training, do not say that "we did so and so" in the Ninety-sixth Foot, or whatever your former organization may have been.

It is better to do what soldiers call "straight" duty—i. e., carry a rifle and walk post. If you are a good clerk, the probabilities are that you will be given clerical work to do; but do not ask for it.

Do not be afraid to serve more than two years for your commission. Three or even four years won't hurt you. The discipline will do you good. An officer who has not learned to obey is not a fit person to exercise command.

Be studious. Do not think that you can *over* prepare yourself for the examination. Remember that the better you are prepared mentally the higher will be your average grading:

the higher your average grading, the sooner you will get your commission.

Keep your clothes and equipment clean, your shoes shined and your hair cut. Shave often and always present a neat and soldierly appearance. Never under any circumstances try to become familiar with your officers. Never, when addressing them, fail to use "sir."

Prove yourself "every inch a soldier."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are very few officers in the service who will not offer every assistance to men under them who are striving to secure a higher position. Most of them possess books on the subjects in which the candidate for a commission is required to pass, and will gladly loan them to the aspirant, or will inform him where they may be obtained.

Through the ranks is the surest road to a commission. It is difficult to secure an appointment to the Military Academy, and, should a young man secure the appointment, he will find that his commission is not assured, for the percentage of failures at West Point is very great. The difficulty in securing a commission from civil life lies in the fact that the graduating class from the Military Academy must first be provided for. After this, should any vacancies remain unfilled, the successful competitors from the ranks of the Army are appointed to fill them. Last of all comes the candidate from civil life. The graduating class from West Point is seldom sufficiently large to fill all vacancies, but the successful applicants from the Army are usually enough to take up all that remains. The last few years has offered opportunities for all candidates, whether graduates of the Academy, candidates from the Army, or applicants from civil life, but this will not last long. In the future a man to be

successful in securing appointment as second lieutenant must either enter the Military Academy or enlist and try his luck with other competitors from the ranks. A few may secure commissions from civil life, but the number will be small.

CHAPTER V.

THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY.—REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER THE SERVICE.—DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.—CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.—OATH OF ENLISTMENT.—GENERAL RECRUITING STATIONS.

THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

This little work, in addition to its being a guide to young men in civil life who are ambitious to become officers in our Army, is also intended as a manual for the enlisted men of the Regular service. To submit it with all its other imperfections, without a word on the enlisted man himself, would cripple it indeed. If the young aspirant for shoulder-straps contemplates securing them by graduating from the Military Academy, or taking his examination from civil life, he wants to know the character of the men he is to command. If he intends to enlist and win his spurs by first serving in the ranks, he wants to know what kind of men his fellow-soldiers are to be.

Before sounding the praises of the enlisted men of our permanent establishment, it is well to state that, like all other professions and vocations, the Army is made up of men from all walks and conditions of life, and the description of any one man, intended to portray the general character of the whole body, would condemn or eulogize individuals undeservedly.

As a class they have proven themselves to be steady, honest, conscientious, and patriotic men, whose devotion to duty during the trying and exacting campaigns in the tropics in our war with Spain and the insurgents of the Philippine Islands, and the advance to Peking in China, has elicited the admiration of the nations of the world. Their unflinching bravery, willing-

ness to obey the orders of their superiors in rank, and their power for execution, have won them the confidence, affection, and praise of their officers.

The casual observer, the "know-all," and the bigot have accused them of being drunkards. To these people one man in the uniform of the United States Army seen intoxicated on the street brings visions of whole brigades and divisions reeling in inebriety. To whom it never occurs that because a single brakeman is found tipsy on a public thoroughfare, it does not necessarily imply that the whole railroad system is staggering under a load of alcoholism. But this condemning a class for the indiscretions of individuals of that class seems to be confined to the enlisted men of the military service of our country.

No higher praise can be given them than by pointing to their record from Lexington to Peking. It is a catalogue of fortitude, bravery, devotion to duty, and victories.

At no time has the enlisted personnel of our service been of a higher order than during the past five years. Many young men of family, intelligence, and education are carrying rifles as private soldiers and upholding the honor of "Old Glory."

A man enlisting with the view of obtaining a commission need not isolate himself. He will find many excellent associates, who will welcome him to their pleasures and pastimes, should he merit it. Soldiers are anything but fools, and are not long in placing a new man on his proper level, according to his intrinsic worth.

REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER THE SERVICE.

In all the larger cities of the United States general recruiting offices are maintained. At any of them enlistments may

be made for any arm of the service needing recruits at the time. Here any questions regarding pay, allowances, or duties of a soldier will be cheerfully answered.

An applicant for enlistment is frequently held for a few days on probation, at Government expense, pending investigation into his character, citizenship, or age.

Applicants who are under weight, short in chest measurements, or undersize otherwise, but who are young and give promise of broadening and growing, can frequently secure enlistment by making application to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for permission to do so. It is always best to make this application through a recruiting officer, giving him at the time your letters of recommendation, evidences of age and citizenship, or, in the case of a minor, written consent of father, only surviving parent, or guardian.

The following instructions, emanating from the Adjutant-General's office, govern recruiting for the Regular Army:

"Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read, and write the English language.

"Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of a regimental commander.

"Minors will not be enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

"Original enlistments are confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof.

"Applicants will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer regarding age and character, and should be prepared to furnish the necessary evidence.

"For Infantry and Artillery the height must be no less than five feet and four inches, and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds.

"For Cavalry the height must be no less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for Cavalry, but the chest measurements must be satisfactory.

"The term of enlistment is three years.

"It is not necessary that an applicant should conform exactly to the figures indicated in the following table of proportions, the variation of a few pounds in weight either way, and of a fraction of an inch in chest measures, being permissible.

Table of Physical Proportions for height, weight, and chest measurements:

Feet.	HEIGHT. Inches.	WEIGHT. Pounds.	CHEST MEASUREMENT.	
			At Expiration. Inches.	Mobility. Inches.
5	4-12	128	32	2
5	5-12	130	32	2
5	6-12	132	32½	2
5	7-12	134	33	2
5	8-12	141	33¼	2½
5	9-12	148	33½	2½
5	10-12	155	34	2½
5	11-12	162	34¼	2½
6		169	34¾	3
6	1-12	176	35¼	3

Applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. Their fitness for the military service can be determined only upon examination at a military post, or other recruiting station.

At the recruiting office applicants will be required to answer the following questions before stripping for the physical examination:

Name; age; birthday; birthplace; occupation; residence; are you a citizen of the United States? have you made application for citizenship (if you are not now a citizen)? if so, in what court? state previous service (U. S. or foreign); date of last discharge, with organization; have you applied before for enlistment? if so, where? if rejected, for what cause?

Then follows a list of questions regarding the applicant's physical condition, both past and present.

The applicant will be required to remove all of his clothing for the physical examination by the medical examiner.

DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.

Before taking the Oath of Enlistment, the applicant will be required to subscribe to the following form:

I, ———, desiring to enlist in the Army of the United States for the term of three years, do declare that I have neither wife nor child; that I am of legal age to enlist, and believe myself physically qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier; and I do further declare that I am of good habits and character in all respects, and have never been discharged from the United States service (Army or Navy) or any other service on account of disability, or through sentence of either civil or military court, nor discharged from any service, civil or military, except with good character, and for the reasons given by me to the recruiting officer prior to this enlistment.*

*Here add in case of an applicant for first enlistment: And that I am (or have made legal declaration of my intention to become) a citizen of the United States.

The name and address of wife, nearest relative, guardian, or friend is _____.

Given at _____, this _____ day of _____, 190

Witness:

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

In the case of the applicant being a minor, the following form must be filled out and given to the recruiting officer:

I, _____, do certify that I am the _____ of _____; that the said _____ is _____ years of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting in the Army of the United States for the period of three years.

Given at _____, this _____ day of _____, 190 .

Witness:

OATH OF ENLISTMENT.

State of _____, City or town of _____, ss.

I, _____, born in _____, in the State of _____, aged _____ years and _____ months, and by occupation a _____, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily —enlisted this _____ day of _____, 190 , as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of three years unless sooner discharged by proper authority: And do also agree to accept from the United States such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly

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and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War. _____ [Seal]

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 190—.

_____, Recruiting Officer.

Application may be made at the recruiting office for assignment to any desired organization.

GENERAL RECRUITING STATIONS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway.
Baltimore, Md., 104 W. Fayette St.
Birmingham, Ala., 7 N. Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 73 Hanover St.
Boston, Mass., 1125 Washington St.
Boston, Mass., 239 Friend St.
Bridgeport, Conn., 371 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 363 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Pearl and Church Sts.
Charlotte, N. C., First National Bank Building.
Chattanooga, Tenn., No. 1 Tenth St.
Cheyenne, Wyo., 3 Atlas Block.
Chicago, Ill., 82 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Ill., 420 S. State St.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 309 W. Fourth St.
Cleveland, Ohio, 57 Public Square.
Columbus, Ohio, 51½ E. State St.
Dallas, Texas, 316 Commerce St.
Dayton, Ohio, Fourth and Jefferson Sts.

Denver, Colo., 111 Cheesman Block.
Des Moines, Iowa, 221 W. Fourth St.
Detroit, Mich., 116 Woodward Ave.
Evansville, Ind., Third and Main Sts.
Fall River, Mass., Room 14½ Borden Block.
Ft. Worth, Texas, 507 Main St.
Geneva, N. Y., 22 Schnirel Building.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 51 Pearl St.
Greensboro, N. C., 200 Southern Loan and Trust Building.
Harrisburg, Pa., 227 Walnut St.
Hartford, Conn., 66 State St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 25 N. Illinois St.
Kansas City, Mo., 116 W. Sixth St.
Knoxville, Tenn., 407 W. Depot St.
Lexington, Ky., 116 E. Main St.
Little Rock, Ark., Whipple Building.
Louisville, Ky., 514 W. Jefferson St.
Macon, Ga., 402 Cherry St.
Memphis, Tenn., 38 Madison St.
Milwaukee, Wis., 445 E. Water St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 324 First Ave.
Montgomery, Ala., Moses Building.
Nashville, Tenn., 145 N. Cherry St.
Newark, N. J., 275 Market St.
New Bedford, Mass., 37 Purchase St.
New Haven, Conn., 890 Chapel St.
New York City, 25 Third Ave.
New York City, 132 Park Ave.
New York City, 57 E. 125th St.
Peoria, Ill., 103 S. Jefferson Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1316 Filbert St.

Philadelphia, Pa., 2434 Kensington Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa., 951 Penn Ave.
Portland, Me., 205½ Middle St.
Portland, Ore., Third and Stark Sts.
Providence, R. I., 24 N. Main St.
Pueblo, Colo., 10 Wilson Block.
Rochester, N. Y., 26 E. Main St.
San Francisco, Cal., 121 New Montgomery St.
Savannah, Ga., 303 Bull St.
Seattle, Wash., 523 Pioneer Building.
Springfield, Ill., 100 East Side Square.
Springfield, Mass., Cooley Place.
St. Louis, Mo., Corner Third and Olive Sts.
St. Paul, Minn., Phoenix Building.
Syracuse, N. Y., Room 109 Bastable Building.
Toledo, Ohio, 201 Monroe St.
Topeka, Kan., 401 Kansas Ave.
Trenton, N. J., Corner Broad and Front Sts.
Utica, N. Y., 29 Clarendon Building.
Worcester, Mass., 405 Main St.

CHAPTER VI.

PROMOTIONS FROM CIVIL LIFE.

APPLICATIONS—TO WHOM MADE.—EXAMINING BOARDS—
HOW CONSTITUTED.—QUALIFICATIONS.—RULES GOV-
ERNING THE EXAMINATION.—ASSIGNMENT TO REGI-
MENT.—EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE EXAMINATION.
—NOTES.

Vacancies in the Army in the grade of second lieutenant existing each year after the appointment of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and enlisted men of the Army who have satisfactorily passed the competitive examination, are filled from civil life.

APPLICATIONS—TO WHOM MADE.

Civilians should address applications for appointment as second lieutenant to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C. There is no prescribed form of application. The names of all applicants are arranged on one list in the Adjutant-General's office for the consideration of the President when vacancies exist and appointments are to be made.

EXAMINING BOARDS—HOW CONSTITUTED.

Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to position of second lieutenant in the Army will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and will consist of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers. The duties of the medical officers will be confined to the inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the candidates.

QUALIFICATIONS—RULES GOVERNING THE EXAMINATION.

The applicant must be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years. He must be a citizen of the United States; physically qualified to discharge all of the duties of an officer in active service; free from any deformity of body or mental infirmity, and of good morals.

The following rules govern the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment to the Army as second lieutenants:

No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction, he must present a diploma or a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

If a member of the National Guard, he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army, he will be rejected. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant, whether he is of good moral character or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, and include a certificate of physical examination by two medical officers to accompany the proceedings of the board (which will embrace all the information required by the form for the examination of recruits).

The board being satisfied as to these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately:

1. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read, write, and spell with facility and correctness.

2. In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability to apply its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the use of logarithms, and his ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of algebra, to include the solution of simple equations, and his knowledge of geometry, plane trigonometry, and the elements of surveying.

3. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America.

4. In his knowledge of the outlines of general history, and particularly the history of his own country.

5. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. The board, having examined into the mental qualifications of each candidate and his character for sobriety and fidelity, will also inquire into his general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army.

No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent in each subject of the examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

When an examining board shall have passed upon more than one candidate, the order of relative merit of all the candidates examined by the board will be reported.

The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENT.

Candidates successful in securing commissions will be assigned to either the Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry arm of the service, depending entirely upon existing vacancies at the time.

EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE EXAMINATION.

Candidates from civil life must defray their expenses while attending the examination, and in traveling to and from the meeting-place of the examining boards. If successful in obtaining a commission, they will be required to bear their expense for travel from the place of receiving their order of assignment to a regiment to the place designated in the order for them to report for duty.

NOTES.

It is no easy matter to secure a commission in the Army from civil life. Where one vacancy exists there are hundreds of applicants for the place. The examination is not a hard one, but the difficulty lies in securing permission to appear before the examining board.

Civilians trying for appointment are invited to read the last paragraph of Chapter IV. Should they contemplate enlisting with this purpose in view, the perusal of "The Enlisted Men of the Regular Army," Chapter V., will give them an idea of the class of men with whom they would be thrown for two years or longer. Any other information regarding the service they may desire will be found in Chapters IV., V., and VIII.

For list of questions asked at a recent examination, see Appendix C.

CHAPTER VII.

A SHORT TALK WITH NEWLY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The country is full of tailors; some are reputable and some are not. No advice can be given as to whom to patronize. It will not be difficult, however, to learn the address of a satisfactory firm. In ordering your uniforms, it is better to have your measurements taken in person; but if this is not practicable, good results may be had by carefully filling out the measurement blanks furnished by all the better establishments. Do not load yourself down with a lot of cheap uniforms. They will never look well, and will probably cause you to be branded, upon first joining your regiment, as an officer careless about his personal appearance. On the other hand, do not go deeply into debt in order to get the most expensive outfit. Even if you have the money, it is not the best of taste to show extravagance in this matter. There is a medium between these two extremes which it is well to follow.

In these days of foreign service you will need an outfit something near the following list, the cost of which will be between two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars:

Sword; revolver, with holster and cartridge-belt, for field service; sword belt, leather; field glasses; one undress blouse; one field blouse of dark blue cloth; two khaki blouses; two white duck blouses; two pairs of uniform trousers; two pairs khaki trousers; four pairs of white duck trousers; forage cap, dark blue; forage cap, white; campaign hat; pair of leggings; six pairs of white gloves; cape; overcoat; mackintosh, and high rubber boots.

The cape is not, strictly speaking, a part of the uniform. It cannot be worn when on duty with troops, but is a handsome and convenient article of dress and will be found very useful.

To the above list might be added the dress coat, dress (or gold lace) belt, shoulder-knots and helmet. The dress uniform is now so seldom worn that it would be hard to advise a young officer to provide himself with one unless he is sure of a station within the United States, where he would, probably, some time have need for it. This uniform is quite expensive, and besides, is more or less of a burden when traveling from station to station.

A newly appointed officer, immediately upon the receipt of his order of assignment to a regiment, should report at once to his regimental commander by letter.

When reporting for duty, wear your undress uniform and sword.

Begin and continue your military career by being exemplary in your deportment and considerate in your conduct toward the men under you. Remember that swearing at and abusing your inferiors in rank does not stamp you as embodying all that is necessary in a great military commander. Any common tough or bully can do this. The truly great commander of men is he who says little, but by his firmness and earnestness accomplishes much.

On all occasions respect the rank and length of service of the older officers of your regiment, and be cheerful, earnest, and loyal in obeying their orders.

There are people in both civil and military life who hold positions quite as high and honorable as a second lieutenant, and a newly appointed officer of the latter rank will do well

to bear this fact in mind. Your position is a dignified, honorable, and just fairly remunerative one.

Do not go deeply into debt thinking that you can pay out easily from your salary. After a second lieutenant has paid his mess bills, kept himself provided with the necessary uniforms and equipment, and met the hundred and one other calls on his purse, he will find but little of his pay remaining. Men commissioned from the Army are especially warned against going into debt. Accustomed to the pay of a soldier, they overestimate the purchasing power of their monthly pay voucher and get hopelessly involved before they discover their mistake.

FORM OF OATH TAKEN BY ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

I, ———, having been appointed a ——— in the military service of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. *So help me God.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at ———, this ——— day of ———, 190—.

CHAPTER VIII.

GRADES OF RANK OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—RELATIVE RANK BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED MEN.

GRADES OF RANK OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army are given below. In each grade, date of commissions, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence. Officers of the Regular Army, Marine Corps, and Volunteers, when commissioned or mustered into the service of the United States, being upon equal footing, take precedence in each grade by date of commission or appointment. When employed with the Regular or Volunteer troops, Militia officers take rank next after all officers of like grade in those forces.

Should two or more officers of the Regular or Volunteer forces be of the same grade and date of appointment or commission, other than through regular promotion through seniority, their relative rank is determined by length of service as a commissioned officer, either in the Regular or Volunteer establishments, since April 19, 1861. It makes no difference whether this service has been continuous or not:

1. Lieutenant-general.
2. Major-general.
3. Brigadier general.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant-colonel.

6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First lieutenant.
9. Second lieutenant.
10. Cadet U. S. Military Academy.
11. Sergeant-major (regimental).
12. Quartermaster sergeant (regimental).
13. Commissary sergeant (regimental).
14. Ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, electrician sergeant, hospital steward, first-class sergeant of the Signal Corps, chief musician, chief trumpeter, and principal musician.
15. Squadron or battalion sergeant-major.
16. First sergeant and drum major.
17. Company or troop quartermaster sergeant, sergeant, and acting hospital steward.
18. Corporal.
19. Lance corporal.

RELATIVE RANK BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND
NAVY.

Lineal rank only being considered, the relative rank between officers of the Army and Navy is as follows:

Army.	Navy.
1. General.	1. Admiral.
2. Lieutenant-general.	2. Vice-admiral.
3. Major-general.	3. Rear-admiral.
4. Brigadier general.	4. Commodore.
5. Colonel.	5. Captain.
6. Lieutenant-colonel.	6. Commander.
7. Major.	7. Lieutenant commander.

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|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. Captain. | 8. Lieutenant. |
| 9. First lieutenant. | 9. Lieutenant (junior grade) |
| 10. Second lieutenant. | 10. Ensign. |

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.

Pay of Officers in Active Service.

In time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy who shall exercise, under assignment in orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised. A rate of pay exceeding that of a brigadier general shall not be paid in any case by reason of such assignment.

The pay of officers serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska shall be increased 10 per centum over and above the rates of pay proper as given in the following table:

TABLE OF PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

GRADE.		PAY OF GRADE.		MONTHLY PAY.				
		Yearly.	Monthly.	After 5 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 20 Years' Service.	
				10 perCt.	20 perCt.	30 perCt.	40 perCt.	
Lieutenant-General.....		\$11,000.00	\$916.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General.....		7,500.00	625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General.....		5,500.00	458.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....		3,500.00	291.67	\$320.83	\$350.00	\$375.00	\$375.00	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....		3,000.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	333.33	
Major.....		2,500.00	208.33	229.17	250.00	270.83	291.67	
Captain, mounted.....		2,000.00	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	
Captain, not mounted.....		1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	
Regimental Adjutant (Captains mounted).....		2,000.00	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	
Regimental Quartermaster (Captains mounted).....		2,000.00	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	
Battalion and Squadron Adjutants.....		1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	
Regimental Commissary.....		1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	
First Lieutenant, mounted.....		1,600.00	133.33	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67	
First Lieutenant, not mounted.....		1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	
Second Lieutenant, mounted.....		1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	
Second Lieutenant, not mounted.....		1,400.00	116.67	128.33	140.00	151.67	163.33	
Chaplain.....		1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	

The 10 per cent increase for length of service is computed from date of acceptance of appointment. Officers are entitled to count their full time as officers of Volunteers, or as enlisted men, Regular or Volunteer, or as Cadets at the Military Academy, in computing their service for longevity pay.

An officer on duty without troops at a station where there are no public quarters, or where the public quarters are inadequate, is entitled to commutation therefor at established rates.

Officers entitled to commutation of quarters will receive payment therefor at the rate of \$12 per month per room. A lieutenant is entitled to two rooms, a captain to three, etc.

Officers of the Army are entitled to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers, where extra charge is made for the same, when traveling under orders with troops.

When an officer travels without troops under orders, he is entitled to the following allowances: To mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile for the distance between the points named in the order, such distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled route.

In the following cases no expense of travel is allowed: In joining for duty upon first appointment to the military service, or under the first order after a reinstatement or reappointment, or under an order to effect a transfer from one company or regiment to another, made at the request of the officers transferred. Assistant surgeons, graduates of the Military Academy, and officers appointed from the ranks, joining under first order after appointment or commission, are excepted from these provisions.

The baggage of a second lieutenant to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, up-

on change of station, will not exceed 1,500 pounds. This allowance is in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fares by public carriers. When embarking under orders for extended service over the sea for duty, the allowance of baggage to be transported by the quartermaster's department from initial point to port of embarkation and from port of destination to garrison station will be three times this allowance. This allowance will be carried over the seas, by order of the War Department, on Government transports. The field allowance is 150 pounds.

Officers when traveling to and from Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Atlantic, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, under orders and without troops, will be allowed actual expenses only, an itemized statement of which must be filed with each voucher for payment.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED MEN.

All soldiers receive from the Government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicines, and medical attendance.

TABLE OF MONTHLY PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

		FIRST FIVE YEARS' SERVICE				
YEAR OF TOTAL CONTINUOUS SERVICE.....		1st Year	2d Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
RANK AND SERVICE.						
COMPANY.						
Cook—Engineers and Signal Corps.....		\$20	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23
Cook—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....		18	18	19	20	21
Private—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....						
Private—(2d class) Engineers and Ordnance and Signal Corps.....		13	13	14	15	16
Musician—Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry.....						
Trumpeter—Cavalry.....		14	14	15	16	17
Wagoner—Cavalry.....						
Artificer—Infantry and Field Artillery.....		15	15	16	17	18
Corporal—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....						
Farrier and Blacksmith—Cavalry.....		18	18	19	20	21
Saddler—Cavalry.....		18	18	19	20	21
Mechanic—Heavy Artillery.....		17	17	18	19	20
Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....		20	20	21	22	23
Private—(1st class) Engineers and Ordnance and Signal Corps.....		25	25	26	27	28
Corporal—Engineers, Ordnance, and Signal Corps.....		34	34	35	36	37
First Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....		45	45	46	47	48
Sergeant—Engineers, Ordnance, and Signal Corps.....		18	18	19	20	21
Sergeants—(1st class) Signal Corps.....		18	18	19	20	21
Quartermaster Sergeant—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery.....		18	18	19	20	21
Stable Sergeant—Field Artillery.....						
REGIMENT.						
Commissary Sergeant—Cavalry and Infantry.....		34	34	35	36	37
Sergeant-Major—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....		34	34	35	36	37
Quartermaster Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....		36	36	37	38	39
Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant—Engineers.....						
Squadron Sergeant-Major—Cavalry.....		25	25	26	27	28
Battalion Sergeant-Major.....						
POST.						
Ordnance Sergeant.....						
Commissary Sergeant.....		34	34	35	36	37
Post Quartermaster Sergeant.....						
Electrician Sergeant.....						

To the above rates of pay add \$2.00 per month for the sixth year of continuous service, an additional dollar per month for the eleventh, sixteenth, twenty-first, twenty-sixth, and thirty-first year of continuous service. *Example.*—Pay of a private soldier per month: First and second years, \$13; third year, \$14; fourth year, \$15; fifth year, \$16; sixth year, \$18; eleventh year, \$19; sixteenth year, \$20; twenty-first year, \$21; twenty-sixth year, \$22.

Soldiers serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, and Philippine Islands are entitled to 20 per cent added to the above pay.

Enlisted men who have been honorably discharged from the Marine Corps and have enlisted in the Army within three months thereafter, are regarded as having been continuously in the service, and entitled to all the advantages it confers under the laws.

When the soldier is able and willing to serve out his term, but has had his service closed or interrupted by the action of the Government, as in case of supernumeraries, etc., and he is then re-enlisted within three months after discharge, he is entitled to the increase after five years' service.

An enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, except that for sea travel on discharge to, from, or between our island possessions transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished him. Enlisted men who are discharged in order to enable them to accept commissions in the Army are not entitled to travel pay.

A soldier will not be entitled to travel pay when discharged:

- (1) On account of promotion.
- (2) On his own application, whether by way of favor, by purchase, or as a veteran.
- (3) While in the hands of the civil authorities under sentence of imprisonment.
- (4) By way of punishment for an offense.

A soldier can deposit his savings in sums not less than five dollars with any Army paymaster, and for sums so deposited for a period of six months or longer, on his final discharge, will be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These deposits are non-forfeitable except for desertion.

By care and economy a soldier can save a considerable sum from his clothing allowance, payable to him on his discharge.

In time of peace, a soldier serving in the second year or first six months of the third year of his enlistment may apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through military channels, for the privilege of purchasing his discharge; but such application will not be entertained unless based on satisfactory reasons fully set forth by the applicant and verified by the officer forwarding the application, nor unless accompanied by a statement of the soldier's immediate commanding officer showing the condition of his accounts. If such application be granted, the purchase price will be entered on the final statements as an item due the United States. A soldier once discharged by purchase will not be granted that favor a second time. A soldier serving in a second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or re-enlisted pay, is not debarred from discharge by purchase. The price in the first month of the second year will be \$120, and will be \$5 less in each succeeding month of the period during which purchase may be authorized.

CHAPTER IX.

A FEW WORDS FROM A SOLDIER'S DICTIONARY.

Blind. A fine imposed by a court-martial.

Bobtail. An ordinary discharge certificate with the "character" cut off. This form of discharge without "character" is no longer given.

Bucking for orderly. The act of cleaning clothing and equipment preparatory to going on guard, with the view of being adjudged by the adjutant the cleanest man of all the details for guard duty, and, consequently, being selected as orderly for the commanding officer.

Bunk fatigue. Lying on one's bunk during fatigue hours. Being on no duty.

Bunkie. The soldier occupying the adjoining bunk.

Butter chips. The mythical "checks" which recruits are often instructed by the old soldiers to demand of the "top sergeant."

Button stick. A flat piece of metal or wood having a narrow slit in the center into which buttons are run in order that they may be cleaned without soiling the garment to which they are attached.

Canteen checks. Brass checks having a purchasing power at the post canteen where they are issued.

Chasing prisoners. Being on guard over prisoners at work.

Coffee-cooler. A soldier who seeks and performs duties that excuse him from the usual, or military, duties of a soldier.

Coffee money. Money paid soldiers in lieu of the coffee ration when traveling and it being impracticable to furnish them with liquid coffee.

Come and get it. A soldier cook's words to notify his comrades that the meal hour has arrived.

Commission-bucker. An aspirant for shoulder-straps; a candidate for a commission.

Cook's police. Men detailed to assist the cook.

Cracker line. The line of communication with the base of supplies. Sometimes applied to the transportation used to bring up the provisions, or commissaries.

Dadiac. A liquid used for polishing leather equipments. It was well known to the "old army," but is now seldom used. To polish with dadiac.

Dog-robber. A soldier who works for an officer. See *striker*.

Dough-boy. An infantry soldier. See *mud-splasher*.

Duty sergeant. A company sergeant other than the first sergeant or quartermaster sergeant.

Fatigue. Work. Any duties of the nature of manual labor.

Feed. Food; victuals. To eat.

Finals. Money due a soldier from the Government at the date of his discharge.

Gun. Rifle or carbine.

Hand-shaker. See *coffee-cooler*.

Hardtack. Hard bread. The crackers issued by the commissary department as the bread component of the field ration.

Heel-ball. A wax-like substance used for polishing leather or stocks of rifles.

Hero stories. Tales of reminiscences as told by men returning from active service.

Hike. March. To march in the field; to campaign.

Hold up your hand. To enlist. See *take on*.

Jawbone. Credit.

Juniper. A civilian. Any person not in the military service.

Kitchen police. See *cook's police*.

K. O. The commanding officer.

Lance-jack. A lance corporal; an acting corporal.

Leather-pounder. A cavalry or mounted soldier.

Locker. A box or closet in which soldiers keep their extra clothing.

Long Tom. The infantry rifle.

Mess hall. A room in which a company or other organization eats its meals.

Mill. The guard-house. A room or cell in which soldiers are confined as punishment for the commission of military offenses.

Mud-splasher. A foot soldier. See *dough-boy*.

Non-com. A non-commissioned officer.

Old man. The commanding officer.

Orderly-bucker. One who tries for orderly. See *bucketing for orderly*.

Orderly room. The company, troop, or battery office.

Plum "duff." Plum pudding. Usually made with molasses as the sweetening ingredient.

Police. To cleanse; to free from dirt.

Pull-through. A strong string used for pulling rags through the bore of the rifle to clean it.

Punk. Bread.

Quarters. Barracks or officers' residences.

Rear. A necessary outhouse.

Rookey. A recruit.

Room orderly. A soldier detailed to attend to the cleaning of the barracks or squad rooms. His duties are to fill the lamps, build the fires, and see that the floors, walls and windows are clean.

Shavey. An officer just appointed to the service. Usually applied to the newest second lieutenant in the regiment.

Short month. Every other month. So called because 25 cents for the support of the Soldiers' Home is deducted from the soldier's pay.

Slum. Irish stew.

Spuds. Potatoes.

Striker. A soldier employed by an officer as a sort of valet. See *dog-robber*.

Take on. The act of enlisting. See *hold up your hand*.

Toad-sticker. A sword.

Top sergeant. The first sergeant.

Tripoli. A fine gritty powder, which, when mixed with vinegar or alcohol, is used to polish brass buttons and the brass parts of the equipments.

Turn out. To appear outside the barracks or quarters for the performance of some military duty.

Year and a butt. A year and a fraction of a year. A soldier who is starting on the second year of a three-year enlistment would say that he has a "year and a butt" yet to serve.

Wagon soldier. Light battery men.

White money. Literally, silver money. The word is used by soldiers in contradistinction from canteen checks, which are made of brass.

Within the limits. A soldier who re-enlists within three months from date of his discharge is said to have re-enlisted "within the limits."

APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONS ASKED AT RECENT EXAMINATIONS.

The following questions were asked at a recent examination of applicants for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. A fair idea of the character and extent of these examinations may be obtained from them. It is well to warn the aspirant right here that these examinations are always thorough, and it is useless for any person not thoroughly conversant with the subjects they embrace to appear before the examining boards:

Reading, Writing, and Orthography.

In *reading*, candidates must be able to read understandingly, with proper accent and emphasis.

In *writing and orthography*, they must be able, from dictation, to write sentences from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, sufficient in number to test their qualifications both in handwriting and orthography. They must also be able to write and spell correctly from dictation a certain number of standard test words. The following were given at a recent examination:

"There was no pursuit, though the sun was still high in the heaven when William crossed the Gette. The conquerors were so much exhausted by marching and fighting that they could scarcely move; and the horses were in even worse condition than the men. Their general thought it necessary to allow some time for rest and refreshment. The French nobles unloaded their sumpter horses, supped gaily, and pledged one another in champagne amidst the heaps of dead; and, when

night fell, whole brigades gladly lay down to sleep in their ranks on the field of battle. The inactivity of Luxemburg did not escape censure. None could deny that he had in the action shown great skill and energy. But some complained that he wanted patience and perseverance. Others whispered that he had no wish to bring to an end a war which made him necessary to a Court where he had never, in time of peace, found favour or even justice. Lewis, who on this occasion was perhaps not altogether free from some emotions of jealousy, contrived, it was reported, to mingle with the praise which he bestowed on his lieutenant blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible."

"And what is home and where, but with the loving?
 Happy thou art, that so canst gaze on thine!
 My spirit feels but, in its weary roving,
 That with the dead, where'er they be, is mine.

"Go to thy home, rejoicing son and brother!
 Bear in fresh gladness to the household scene!
 For me, too, watch the sister and the mother,
 I will believe—but dark seas roll between."

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Abdicate. | 9. Derelict. | 17. Orally. |
| 2. Abutted. | 10. Despondent. | 18. Preference. |
| 3. Accessibility. | 11. Disperse. | 19. Presbyterian. |
| 4. Acclivity. | 12. Erase. | 20. Raisin. |
| 5. Accosted. | 13. Imperative. | 21. Salad. |
| 6. Acme. | 14. Kerosene. | 22. Tidiness. |
| 7. Bachelor. | 15. Mnemonics. | 23. Triple. |
| 8. Compass. | 16. Neuter. | 24. Villain. |

Arithmetic.

1. How many sixteenths are there in $\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{8}$?
2. What is the difference in grains between 42 3-8 lbs. Av. and 42.375 lbs. T.?
3. A bought 10 pears and 20 apples for 11 cents; at another time, when the prices were the same, he bought 20 pears and 10 apples for 13 cents; what did he pay for each apple and pear?
4. A is 49 years old at the time his three sons are 25, 20, and 16 years old, respectively. Find A's age at the time it is equal to the sum of the ages of his three sons.
5. 472 is the greatest common divisor of two numbers, and 7 : 9 is their ratio in its simplest form; what are the numbers?
6. A wheel with 35 cogs works into a small wheel with 26 cogs; in how many revolutions of the larger wheel will the smaller one gain 10 revolutions?
7. A gun is fired 36 times before a second gun begins, after which the first is fired 8 times while the second is fired 7 times; but the second requires the same amount of powder for 3 shots that the first requires for 4. When both guns have used up the same amount of powder, how many shots have been fired from each?
8. A, B, C, and D, working, one at a time, do a certain work in 130 days. A gets 42 cents, B gets 45 cents, C gets 48 cents, and D gets 50 cents for each day's work. Each received the same amount. How many days did each work?
9. Having 300 barrels of flour worth \$7.50 per barrel, and 800 barrels worth \$7.80 per barrel, and 400 barrels worth \$7.65 per barrel, how many more barrels of flour at \$8.00 and \$8.50 per barrel will make 2,000 barrels worth \$7.85 a barrel?

Grammar.

Correct all the errors in the following sentences:

1. Who of all men in the world do you think I saw?
 2. He or you or I are expected.
 3. You may do what you have done a century ago.
 4. I found him better than I expected to have found him.
 5. The following facts may be or have been adduced as reasons.
 6. We have brought you back peace; such a peace which, I hope, will satisfy our sovereign.
 7. Repetition is to be preferred before obscurity.
 8. They have no other object but to come.
 9. London is more crowded than any city in England.
 10. Except you go with me, I shall stay at home.
 11. He was illy equipped for the journey.
 12. I prefer to wait for him than to go alone.
 13. He struck me as I was jumping in the sleigh.
 14. Irving and Macaulay's style are different.
 15. Where will you find such another instance?
 16. I like it the best of any machine I have seen.
 17. Stand on the desk so as all can see you.
 18. The committee who drafted the report was composed of six members.
 19. I have every confidence in his honesty.
 20. He must have fired not less than six shots at it.
- I. Give the principal parts (present tense, past tense, and past participle) of the following verbs: 1. *bear* (to carry); 2. *beset*; 3. *bid*; 4. *burst*; 5. *draw*; 6. *fall*; 7. *forbear*; 8. *forsake*; 9. *hide*; 10. *lie* (to recline); 11. *rid*; 12. *sit*; 13. *swear*; 14. *tear*; 15. *win*.

II. Write the plurals of the following words: 1. *medley*; 2. *money*; 3. *colony*; 4. *alkali*; 5. *buffalo*; 6. 3; 7. *canto*; 8. *solo*; 9. *James*; 10. *Miss Smith*; 11. *thief*; 12. *bond-woman*; 13. *Turcomen*; 14. *going-out*; 15. *parenthesis*.

III. Write the feminine forms of the following words: 1. *Jew*; 2. *hero*; 3. *man-servant*; 4. *baron*; 5. *viscount*; 6. *ambassador*; 7. *votary*; 8. *testator*; 9. *earl*; 10. *Spaniard*; 11. *Frenchman*; 12. *emperor*; 13. *horse*; 14. *ram*; 15. *mayor*.

IV. Write the possessive case of the following words: 1. *child*; 2. *woman*; 3. *house*; 4. *I*; 5. *sheep* (plural); 6. *James*; 7. *court-martial*; 8. *Lord Mayor of London*; 9. *Henry the Eighth*; 10. *we*.

V. Define a *Clause*; 2. Define a *Phrase*; 3. Define *Personal Pronouns*; 4. Define *Relative Pronouns*; 5. Define a *Conjunction*; 6. Define a *Proposition*.

Geography.

1. Define a diameter of a sphere. What is the length of the earth's axis; of its circumference?

2. Define an island, isthmus, bay.

3. What oceanic waters bound North America? Name all the channels by which that to the north is connected to the other two, on the east, on the west.

4. What is the language principally spoken in Mexico? Name the capital city of the country, in what State is it? Name two States contiguous to this one.

5. Name in order the countries that would be passed in going along the coast of South America from the mouth of the Amazon to the Isthmus of Panama, the capital of each. Name the two largest rivers of the section and State where they empty.

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6. Name in order the countries passed to the right in going along the western coast of the continent of Europe from the Strait of Gibraltar to Copenhagen. Name the capital of each.

7. What countries constitute the Scandinavian Peninsula? Name in continuous order the waters that bound it.

8. Locate definitely the following cities of the British Isles, stating upon what waters situated, if any: Portsmouth, Queenstown, Liverpool, Edinburgh.

9. Name the subdivision of Asiatic Russia and state in consecutive order the political divisions of Asia that touch the Black and Caspian seas.

10. Name in consecutive order the political divisions of Asia that touch the Chinese empire on the south and west.

11. Name the provinces of Australia, the capital of each; which three provinces form the eastern part of the country?

12. Name in consecutive order the divisions of Africa bordering on the coast between Suez and Cape Guardafui; name in order the waters touching this coast.

13. Give the directions of the following islands from some well-defined point of the nearest continent: Mauritius, Tasmania, Formosa, Ascencion.

14. Name in consecutive order the divisions of Canada which lie along our northern border east from Duluth; locate the capital of each.

15. Name in consecutive order from south to north the States along the Atlantic coast.

16. Name in consecutive order the States that touch the Pacific and the States and Territories that touch Mexico.

17. In following the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans, what States are passed to the left.

18. Name in consecutive order the States that touch the Great Lakes.

19. Name in continuous order the States and Territories touched by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains.

20. Bound the following States: South Carolina, Nebraska, Ohio, and Idaho. All contiguous States must be named in bounding.

21. Name the three most important seaports of the Gulf, three of the Atlantic Coast, south of Cape Hatteras.

22. Give the eastern and western terminal of the trunk line of railway embracing the Union and Central Pacific roads; name the States traversed by this line.

23. Name and locate definitely the capitals of the following States: North Carolina, Maine, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Washington. State upon what waters situated, if any.

24. The Meridian of Cincinnati passes through what States?

History.

1. What explorations or discoveries did each of the following-named persons make? Give the date in each case. a. De Narvaez. b. Coronado. c. Marquette. d. La Salle.

2. Name three colonies that were founded for religious reasons and give the sect or denomination by which each was colonized. Mass. Puritans; Penn. Quakers; Maryland, Catholics.

3. Who were the Pilgrims?

4. When and under what circumstances was Delaware separated from Pennsylvania?

5. Give an account of Bacon's Rebellion.

6. When and where did each of the following events occur?

a. Meeting of the first Colonial Congress; b. Burgoyne's surrender; c. Arnold's treason.

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Phila

Sept. 5, 1774

Sept. 17, 1776

West Point

Sept. 26, 1777

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7. Name some important results of each of the following battles of the Revolutionary War: a. Long Island; b. Trenton; c. Brandywine.

8. Name four additions to the Territory of the United States since the Revolutionary War, and give the way each has been acquired. *Purchase 1803. TEXAS. 1845 Gadsden Purchase 1858 Mexican Cession 1848*

9. Bound the Territory of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War.

10. What was the "Massacre of Wyoming"? *July 1778*

11. When, where and for what purpose did the Constitutional Convention meet? What resulted from its deliberations? *Philadelphia Sep 5, 1787*

12. What was the "Whiskey Insurrection"? *1794*

13. What were the "Alien and Sedition" laws? What was their effect? *1797*

1815 14. When and where was the last battle of the war of 1812 fought? Name the commanders on each side. *2nd Battle of Burnside*

Dem Rep 15. What were the two principal political parties in 1860? Their candidates for the Presidency? Their leading doctrines on the slavery question? Parties? Candidates? Principles? *Republican*

16. With what foreign nations had the United States unfriendly relations during and at the close of the Civil War? Give the cause in each case? *France, Spain, Great Britain*

17. Name, with date, three important military events of 1865.

18. What Vice-Presidents have become President? Name the predecessor in each case.

19. Give an account of the "Virginia affair."

20. In what war were the following fought? What were the opposing forces? Which side won? a. Ticonderoga. b. Monterey. c. Saratoga. d. Stony Point. e. Spottsylvania. f. Lundy's Lane.

APPENDIX B.

LAW AUTHORIZING THE PROMOTION OF ENLISTED
MEN, AND LIST OF QUESTIONS ASKED CANDIDATES
AT A RECENT EXAMINATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the Army, by such boards as may be established by him, to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant:

Provided, That all unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by this act.

Section 2. That the members and recorder of such boards as may be established by the President, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully; and the boards may examine witnesses, and take depositions, for which purposes they shall have such powers of a court of inquiry as may be necessary.

Section 3. That the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant heretofore filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of Section three of the act approved June 18, 1878, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act, in order of merit established by the final examination. Each man who passes the final examination shall receive a

certificate of eligibility, setting forth the subjects in which he is proficient and the especial grounds upon which the recommendation is based: *Provided*, That not more than two examinations shall be accorded the same competitor.

Section 4. That all rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility may be vacated by sentence of a court-martial, but no soldier, while holding the privileges of a certificate, shall be brought before a garrison or regimental court-martial or summary court.

Section 5. That sections three and four of the act approved June 18, 1878, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 30, 1892.

List of Questions Asked Candidates at a Recent Examination.

No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent in each subject of the examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

English Grammar.

1. What are the four divisions of English grammar?
2. How many parts of speech are there in the English language? Define them.
3. Define analysis.
4. What are the principal elements of a sentence called? Define them.
5. Analyze the following sentence: "The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled."
6. Parse the words of the above sentence.
7. Parse the words in the following sentence: "The army crossed the river by a bridge of pontoon boats."

8. Analyze the above sentence.

9. Parse the underscored words of the following sentence: "*When* my time *was expired*, I worked my passage *home*; and *glad* I was to see Old England again, *because* I love my country."

10. Quotation from William Cullen Bryant, as an examination in dictation, orthography, and penmanship.

Arithmetic.

1. If a family by using two gas burners $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, pays \$6.00 a quarter when gas is \$2.40 per 1,000 cu. ft., what will a family using three burners four hours a day pay per quarter when gas is \$1.80 per 1,000 cu. ft.?

2. (a) Extract the cube root of 1250.6894. (b) Extract the cube root of 7-8.

3. (a) What principal will produce in two years \$650.14, compound interest at 6%?

4. A banker has in his safe the following note: A note for \$1670.50, dated July 1, 1884, payable on demand with interest at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$, bears the following indorsements: August 20, \$315; September 21, \$360.50; October 5, \$400; December 1, \$160. What is due January 1, 1885?

5. (a) What is meant by the least common multiple? (b) Determine the least common multiple of 6, 15, 35, 42, and 70. (c) Determine the least common multiple of 16, 40, 96, and 105.

6. (a) Change 11-13 into a fraction whose numerator shall be 17. (b) Change 7-19 into a fraction whose numerator shall be 27. (c) Change 9-31 into a fraction whose numerator shall be 33.

7. A tailor made three suits of clothes: for the first he

used $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards of broadcloth, 3 1-16 yards of cassimere, $\frac{7}{8}$ yards of satin; for the second suit, 2.25 yards of broadcloth, 2.875 yards of cassimere, and 1 yard of satin; for the third suit, 5 1-16 yards of broadcloth, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards of satin. How many yards of each kind of cloth did he use? How many yards of all?

8. A building contractor has the following tasks to execute; make the required calculations for him: (a) How many perches of masonry in the wall of a cellar which is 20 feet square on the inside, 8 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness? (b) How many shingles will it take to cover the roof of a building 46 feet long, each of the two sides of the roof being 20 feet wide, allowing each shingle to be 4 in. wide and to lie 5 in. to the weather? (c) What will it cost to build a wall 240 feet long, 6 feet high and 3 feet thick, at \$3.25 per 1000 brick, each brick being 8 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 2 in. thick?

9. If I sell \$25,000.00 U. S. 5-20's of 1882 at $93\frac{3}{4}\%$, and invest a sufficient amount of the proceeds in U. S. 6's at $109\frac{1}{4}\%$ to yield an annual income of \$960.00, and buy a house with the remainder, how much will the house cost me?

10. When it was 1 o'clock a. m., January 1, 1983, at Bangor, Maine, $68^{\circ} 47'$ west, what was the time at the City of Mexico, $99^{\circ} 5'$ west?

11. (a) A grocer bought 40 quarts of milk by beer measure and sold it by wine measure; how many quarts did he gain? (b) A bushel (or 32 quarts dry measure) contains how many more cubic inches than 32 quarts wine measure?

12. (a) Reduce 10 oz. 13 pwt. 9 gr. to the decimal of a pound Troy. (b) Reduce $4\frac{7}{8}$ feet to the decimal of a fathom. (c) Reduce 150 sheets of paper to the decimal of a ream.

Algebra.

1. What is the reciprocal of an algebraic quantity? What the reciprocal of a ; $-m$; $-d$; $v + z - 2$?

2. Reduce to lowest terms the following:

What the reciprocal of a ; $-m$; $-d$; $v + z - 2$?

2. Reduce to lowest terms the following:

$$\frac{a^2c + 2abc + b^2c}{a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3} \cdot \frac{(3x^2 - 1)(2x^2 - 1) - x^2(5x^2 - 7)}{(3x^2 - 1)^2 + (x^2 - (x^3 - 3x))^2}$$

3. From $\frac{4a - 3b}{7ab(a - b) - 2(a^3 - b^3)}$ take $\frac{8a - b}{3ab(a + b) - 2(a^3 + b^3)}$

4. Simplify $\left\{ \frac{\frac{a+1}{a} + \frac{b+1}{b} - \frac{c+1}{c} - \frac{d+1}{d}}{\frac{cd}{c+d} - \frac{ab}{a+b}} \right\}$

5. Find the value of x in the following:

$$\frac{2.4x - .12}{2.8} + \frac{4.6x - 3.6}{4} = \frac{.64x - .048}{7}$$

6. A crew which can row at the rate of 12 miles an hour in still water, finds that it takes 7 hours to come up a river a certain distance, and 5 hours to go down again. At what rate does the river flow?

Logarithms.

1. What is a logarithm; the mantissa; the arithmetical complement?

2. Using logarithms, divide 24163 by 4567; 37.149 by 523.76.

3. Using logarithms, find the 7th power of 8.

Geometry.

1. Upon what does the size of an angle depend? What are exterior angles? Alternate interior angles? Corresponding angles? Draw a diagram showing these angles.

2. On a circle 3 inches in diameter indicate the following: The circumference; the center; an arc; a radius; a diameter; a chord; a tangent; a secant; and describe them.

3. Theorem:—An angle formed by two secants meeting without the circle is measured by one-half the difference of the intercepted arcs. Draw diagram and demonstrate fully.

4. Theorem:—An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two interior non-adjacent angles. Draw diagram and demonstrate fully.

Trigonometry.

1. At the center of a circle 3 inches in diameter draw an angle A, and then add lines to show the following trigonometrical functions: Sin. A; Cosin. A; tangent A; cotangent A; secant A; cosecant A; Versin. A; and Coversin. A.

2. Theorem:—The sides of a plane triangle are proportional to the sines of their opposite angles. Draw diagram and demonstrate.

3. What is a table of logarithmic sines? Determine the tangent of $37^{\circ} 28' 31''$. Determine the arc answering to cosine 9.944599.

Surveying.

1. What is meant by a true meridian? Describe briefly the method by which it is determined.

2. Describe levelling.

3. With a surveyor's chain 4 inches too long a man computes the area of a tract of land to be 65 A. 2 R. 11 P. Find the correct area.

4. Compute by method of Double Meridian Distance the area of the following compass survey:

Station.	Bearing.	Distance.
1.	N. $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	10.40 chains
3.	S. 36° E.	7.60 chains
2.	N. 62° E.	9.20 chains
4.	S. $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	10.00 chains

Geography.

1. Name the Great Lakes. What one lies wholly within the United States.

2. Name the States that border on the Atlantic; the Pacific; Gulf of Mexico.

3. Through what waters would you pass going by steamer from Pittsburg, Pa., to Galveston, Texas? From Duluth, Minn., to Boston, Mass.?

4. Name the capitals of the following States; and if on a river, give its name: Virginia, Alabama, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas, South Carolina, and Ohio.

5. Bound the States of Tennessee and Nevada; Nebraska and Alabama.

6. Name the States of Central America and their capitals.

7. Name the continents. What portion of the Earth's surface is land and what water?

8. What island off the east coast of Africa? Name five rivers in Europe.

9. Name the transcontinental railways of the United States.

10. Where are the Alps mountains? Great Salt Lake? and the Aleutian Islands?

History.

1. What are the three divisions of history? What period of history is called the Dark Ages, and why so called?

2. What can you tell of the feudal system? Tell all you know about the Crusades.

3. Who was Cyrus the Great? Alexander the Great? Hannibal? Napoleon?

4. Name some event in connection with the life of each.

5. What do you know of the Thirty Years' War? Who was William the Conqueror? Name two campaigns of Napoleon the Great.

6. Give some event occurring in the following dates: 1588; 1618; 1815; 1846; and 1876. When was America first discovered? Who were the Mound Builders? Who was De Soto? Henry Hudson? Ponce de Leon? Tell what you can of the French and Indian War.

7. Name the thirteen original States. What were the causes of the Revolutionary War? Give the dates of the beginning and end. Name five battles.

8. What were the causes of the War of 1812? Name three battles of the Mexican War. Name two generals of the United States during this war. Name in order the first five Presidents.

9. What was the cause of the Civil War? Give the date of its beginning and end. Name six battles and the victorious force of each. When was the Constitution adopted and when did it go into operation?

10. Name five important events in the history of the United States during the last ten years. What territory was purchased by the United States in 1867?

Constitutional Law.

1. What is the preamble to the Constitution?
2. How are congressional representatives chosen, and for how long?
3. How are vacancies filled?
4. How are senators elected?
5. How are United States judgeships filled, and for how long?
6. What constitutes treason against the United States?
7. What States were represented in the body that framed the Constitution?
8. How may the Constitution be amended?
9. What is the supreme law of the land?
10. How may, or shall, the president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States be removed from office for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors?

International Law.

1. What is International Law?
2. What is a sovereign State according to the interpretation of International Law?
3. What is Martial Law?
4. What is war?
5. To whom, in every civilized nation, does the right to declare war belong?
6. What is meant by the term "contraband of war"?
7. What is a siege; a blockade?

8. What is meant by the term "parole"?
9. What is a cartel?
10. What is the extent of maritime territory, in a national sense?

Army Regulations.

1. What is said in relation to obedience to lawful orders? How is military authority exercised?
2. What is military rank? How is relative rank determined between officers of the same grade and date of appointment, other than promotion through seniority?
3. What are the different ways, and by whom can enlisted men be discharged?
4. Describe the flag of the United States. How are changes made in it, and when does any change take effect?
5. What honors are paid to the flag by armed bodies? What by individual officers and enlisted men? What by the same when not armed?
6. What is a roster? What details for duty are made by roster?
7. What constitute the books and records of a company of Infantry?
8. Describe the military courtesy between officers meeting, and in making and receiving official reports.
9. What is a national salute? Salute to the Union? When is the latter fired and what does it constitute?
10. What are the rules with reference to saluting the President with cannon?

APPENDIX C.

QUESTIONS ASKED CANDIDATES FROM CIVIL LIFE AT
A RECENT EXAMINATION.

English Grammar.

1. What is a noun and for what are they inflected?
2. Give the feminine form of the following: Giant; ambassador; sorcerer; hero; testator; dog; Englishman; peacock; conductor; he-bear; duke; traitor; sultan; mankind; bachelor; beau.
3. Write the plurals of the following: Bandit; court-martial; die; motto; lasso; fairy; monkey; wolf; belief; axis; man-of-war; pailful; Norman; tooth-brush; focus; datum; index; Henry; staff; oasis.
4. Write the possessive case of the following: We; women; Charles; they; prince; man-of-war; Frederick the Great; sons.
5. What is a verb?
6. Give the present tense, past tense, and past participle of the following verbs: Steal; tear; fight; loose; smell; lead; catch; crow; eat; freeze; knit; let; mow; slay; throw; stick; fly; love; sit; burst; lie (to recline).
7. What is an adjective and how are they compared?
8. Compare the following: Bad; little; much; honest; many; strong; beautiful.
9. What is the subject of a sentence? What is the predicate?
10. Give an example of a regular verb, irregular verb, transitive verb, intransitive verb, and neuter verb.

11. Parse the following: (1) Halt! Who is there? (2) Beware, lest evil result. (3) He is learning to write. (4) Do you wish him gone? (5) I am he. (6) He gave me a watch. (7) Boys love to play. (8) Whom have ye there?

12. Correct all errors in the following sentences:

1. Choose between these four houses.
2. He jumped in a cab.
3. They were very respected.
4. Ask that man, he who stands by the window.
5. Are either of these places marked on the map?
6. You can hardly find a more universal blunder.
7. I found it harder than I thought it would have been.
8. I have written to him so that he might be ready for us.
9. There is both a large and small dictionary in the room.

Arithmetic.

1. Multiply 242.0203 by 0.00203.
2. Divide 0.00203 by 0.000203.
3. Multiply 3 5-6 by 5 2-7.
4. Divide 5 2-7 by 3 5-6.
5. Reduce the following to a decimal:

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2}}{4 \div \frac{5}{5} \times 6\frac{1}{4}}$$

6. Find the least common multiple of 6, 7, 9, 24, and 32.
7. How many cords in a pile of wood 7 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, and 44 ft. long?

8. What time elapsed from November 8th, 11 o'clock a. m., 1847, till December 16th, 4 o'clock p. m., 1850?

9. The longitude of New York is $74^{\circ} 1'$ west, and of Phila-

delphia $75^{\circ} 10'$ west. What o'clock is it at Philadelphia when it is noon at New York?

10. If three cats kill three rats in three minutes, how many cats will kill 100 rats in 100 minutes?

Algebra.

1. Divide $(x + y)^3 + 3(x + y)^2z + 3(x + y)z^2 + z^3$ by $(x + y)^n + 2(x + y)z + z^2$.
2. Find value of x in $5(x - 2)^2 + 7(x - 3)^2 = (3x - 7)(4x - 19) + 42$.
3. Find highest common factor of $3x^3 + 6x^2 - 24x$, and $6x^3 - 96x$.
4. Find least common multiple of $a^2 - a - 20$, and $a^2 + a - 12$.
5. Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{x + y}{(x + y)(y - y)}$$

6. Simplify $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$

7. Solve this: $(x - a)(x - b) = (x - a - b)^2$

8. A fraction which is equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ is increased to $\frac{8}{11}$ when a certain number is added to both its numerator and denominator, and is diminished to $\frac{5}{9}$ when one more than the same number is subtracted from each. What is the fraction?

9. A boatman rows 30 miles (down stream and back) in 12 hours. He finds he can row 5 miles with the stream in the same time as 3 against it. Find the time he was rowing up stream and time down stream.

Geometry.

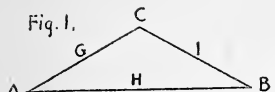
1. What is a line?
2. What is an angle?
3. Explain and illustrate how to bisect an angle.
4. Explain and illustrate how to construct an angle equal to a given angle.
5. Explain and illustrate how to erect a perpendicular to a line from without.
6. Explain and illustrate how to erect a perpendicular to a line at its extremity when the line cannot be produced.
7. What is an equilateral triangle and what is the value, in degrees, of each of its angles? What is an isosceles triangle?
8. Explain and illustrate how to divide a line 3 inches long into 7 equal parts.
9. Demonstrate and explain fully the following theorem: Through any three points not in the same straight line one circumference may be made to pass.
10. What is the sum of the interior angles of a polygon equal to? What is the sum of the interior angles of a polygon having 7 sides?
11. Find the circumference of a circle whose radius is 3 feet.
12. What is the area of a triangle equal to?
13. The distance of a chord, 8 feet long, from the center of a circle is 3 feet. What is the diameter of the circle?
14. What is the measure of an inscribed angle?
15. What is the size, in degrees, of the largest angle that can be inscribed in an arc of 135°?

Trigonometry and Logarithms.

1. As an angle varies, which changes the more rapidly, $\cos. 10^\circ$ or $\cos. 80^\circ$?

2.

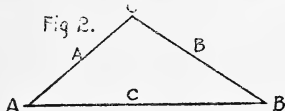
Fig. 1.



Given $A\ 27^\circ\ 34'$, $B\ 30^\circ$, and side $h\ 325$ ft.; find C , g , and i .

3. Given $a\ 43$ yds., $b\ 55$ yds., and angle $C\ 110$ degrees; find the remaining parts of the triangle by using logarithms.

Fig. 2.



4. Prove that the area of any plane triangle is equal to half the rectangle of any two sides multiplied by the sine of their included angle.

5. Given $a\ 32.244$ yds., $b\ 49$ yds., $c\ 32^\circ\ 18'\ 10''$ find B and side c (by logarithms). (See Fig. 2.)

6. Find the number whose logarithm is $\frac{1}{4}$ of this logarithm—namely, 3.0214.

7. Multiply 1.34621 by 0.8.

8. What is the A. C. of 8.20345?

9. What is the base of the Common System of Logarithms?

10. Show graphically, sine, co-sine, versine, co-versine, tangent, co-tangent, secant, co-secant.

Surveying.

1. Construct (roughly) a scale of 6.336 inches to 1 mile to read paces of 31 inches.

2. Explain how to adjust the needle of a compass.

3. How is the surveyor's chain folded and opened.

4. Explain how to chain up a hill.

5. What is a plumb line? A bubble tube?

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6. Explain how to make the plane of the plate bubbles of the transit perpendicular to the vertical axis.
7. Explain how to make the axis of the bubble tube of the Wye level parallel to the line of collimation.
8. Explain how to find the difference of level between two points, using the Wye level.
9. The declination of a compass is 8° east. The true bearing of a line is N. 42° W. Explain how to set out this line with the compass.
10. Explain how to measure a horizontal angle with the transit. A vertical angle.

Geography.

1. Name the States on the left bank of the Mississippi?
2. In traveling from New York City to San Francisco by the S. P. Railway, what roads would you travel over, and through what States and Territories would you pass?
3. What rivers and mountains would you cross in going overland from the City of Mexico to New York?
4. Name the Territories of the United States; give the number of States?
5. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and how could you reach it by water from Duluth?
6. In going from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head of navigation on the Missouri River, what cities would you pass; what States on the left bank of each river?
7. Where is the Orinoco River?
8. What river separates France from Germany? Its direction?
9. What large river flows into the Caspian Sea?
10. What large river flows into the Black Sea?

11. Into what does the Rhone flow?
12. What large islands in the Mediterranean Sea?
13. What large islands north of Scotland?
14. What are zones?
15. What are the zones on the earth's surface, and how are they limited?
16. What are the grand divisions on the earth's surface?
17. What is a sea? Where is the Black Sea?
18. What waters separate the British Isles from the Continent?
19. What is a cape? Where are capes Sable and St. Roque?
20. What cape lies at the southern extremity of South America?
21. What is an isthmus? What isthmus connects Asia and Africa?
22. What river separates Kentucky from Ohio?
23. How do you go by water from Chicago to New York City?
24. Bound the United States and North America.
25. Give the capitals of each State and Territory.
26. State the prominent capes on the Atlantic coast of the U. S. On the Pacific Coast.
27. State likewise the bays and gulfs.
28. State likewise the peninsulas.
29. Where is Cape Guardafui? Northeast? Verde?
30. Where is the river Nile? Rhine? Volga?
31. Where is Madagascar? Borneo? Iceland?
32. What seas north of Europe? South?
33. Name the principal rivers flowing into the Mississippi river from the east. From the west.

34. What are the principal mountains east of the Mississippi River?

35. What is a strait? Where are the Straits of Mackinac?

36. Bound the following States, and name and locate their capitals: Arkansas; California; Georgia; New Hampshire; Tennessee.

37. How do you go from Omaha to Pittsburg by water, and what States do you pass on both sides?

38. What large river in Africa? Its course?

39. Name and locate the Great Deserts.

History.

1. Who was Alexander the Great? When did he live? Who succeeded him?

2. Mention six names famous in Greek history. Six in Roman history.

3. Between what nations were the Punic wars fought?

4. When did the Roman Empire begin? Who was the first Roman emperor?

5. For what was the "Augustan Age" specially famous?

6. Who was Justinian, and for what was he specially famous?

7. Who was Charles the Great? Who succeeded him? In what year?

8. What were the Crusades? Give object and result of the Crusades?

9. Who were (1) Frederick the Great; (2) Peter the Great; (3) Alfred the Great? Give dates of death of each one.

10. Mention five of the battles in which Napoleon Bonaparte figured.

11. Who succeeded Napoleon Bonaparte as ruler of the French?
12. What are the forms of the present governments of Europe?
13. When was the mainland of North America discovered? Where?
14. Where and when was the first English colony in America settled?
15. Mention six battles of the Revolutionary War. Give dates and generals commanding the opposing armies.
16. What was the leading cause of the War of 1812?
17. What was the Missouri Compromise?
18. What American city was captured and burned in the War of 1812?
19. What State first passed an ordinance of secession?
20. How and when did the U. S. acquire Louisiana?
21. Name the leading three battles of the Mexican War. Name the opposing commanders.
22. What officers (naval and military) were chiefly concerned in the capture of Fort Fisher?
23. When was battle of New Orleans fought? With whom was the United States at war at the time?
24. What was Braddock's expedition?
25. Name one great naval battle in each war in which the United States has been engaged.

Constitutional Law.

1. What officers of the Government constitute the Cabinet?
2. Name the different executive departments of the Government.
3. With what general duties is the Secretary of War charged?

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4. What agents are employed to represent the United States in other countries?

5. Mention some of the duties with which consuls are charged.

6. How may a foreign subject become a citizen of the United States?

7. How many States comprise the present Union, and how may new States be admitted?

8. By whom and for what purpose was the Constitution adopted?

9. What is the supreme law of the land in the United States?

10. How does a bill become a law?

11. How can money be drawn from the Treasury?

12. What civil and religious freedom is secured to the people?

13. When can the United States protect a State against domestic violence?

14. What constitutes treason against the United States?

15. What were the principal defects of the Articles of Confederation?

International Law.

1. Define international law. How are questions of international law decided?

2. What is a sovereign state?

3. What is a treaty?

4. Name the different modes of terminating disputes between independent states.

5. What is war? Name a just cause of war.

6. By whom is war declared in the United States?

7. Who are combatants? Non-combatants? Spies? Guerrillas? Partizans?

8. Name the principal rights and duties of neutrals.

9. Define blockade. What is meant by constructive blockade?

10. Define contraband of war; a truce; an armistice; parole; prisoner of war; military occupation; complete conquest.

APPENDIX D.

COURSE OF STUDY AND BOOKS USED AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

(Books marked thus * are for reference.)

FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

DEPARTMENT.	COURSE OF STUDY, TEXT-BOOKS, AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.
Mathematics.	<p>C. Smith's Treatise on Algebra. Davies' Legendre's Geometry. Ludlow's Elements of Trigonometry. C. Smith's Conic Sections. J. B. Johnston's Theory and Practice of Surveying. *Ludlow's Logarithmic Tables.</p>
Modern Languages.	<p>Williams' Composition and Rhetoric. Abbott's How to Write Clearly. Meiklejohn's English Language. *Smith's Synonyms Discriminated. *Roget's Thesaurus of English Words. *Webster's Dictionary. De Peiffer's French Pronunciation. Keetels' Analytical and Practical French Grammar. Castarède's Treatise on the Conjugation of French Verbs. Roemer's Cours de Lecture et de Traduction, Vol. I. Bôcher's College Series of French Plays, Vol. II. *Spiers' and Surenné's French Pronouncing Dictionary,</p>
Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.	<p>Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry. Theoretical Instruction in the School of the Soldier and Company. Practical and Theoretical Instruction in the School of the Cannoneer—Siege and Light Artillery. Theoretical and Practical Instruction in the Service of Security and Information. Exercises in applied Tactics, and Practice Marches—Infantry. Theoretical and Practical Instruction in Target Practice. U. S. Infantry and Light Artillery Drill Regulations. Firing Regulations for Small Arms. Manual of Security and Information, by the Department of Tactics.</p>
Use of the Sword, &c.	<p>Instruction in Fencing with Rapier and Broad Sword, and Bayonet Exercise, and Military Gymnastics.</p>

SECOND YEAR—THIRD CLASS.

DEPARTMENT.	COURSE OF STUDY, TEXT-BOOKS, AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.
Mathematics.	<p>C. Smith's Conic Sections and Solid Geometry. Church's Descriptive Geometry, with its Application to Spherical Projections, Shades, Shadows and Perspective. Bass' Differential Calculus. D. A. Murrays' Integral Calculus. Johnson's Text-Book on the Method of Least Squares.</p>
Modern Languages.	<p>Borel's Grammaire Française, Hennequin's Lessons in Idiomatic French. Bôcher's College Series of French Plays, Vol. II. Roemer's Cours de Lecture et de Traduction, Vol. II. Revue Militaire de l'Etranger. The Figaro. Edgren's Compendious French Grammar. *De Peiffer's French Pronunciation. *Spiers' and Surene's French Pronouncing Dictionary. Monsanto and Languellier's Spanish Grammar. Knapp's Spanish Grammar. Mantilla's Spanish Reader, No. 3. Knapp's Spanish Reader. Eco de Madrid. *Seoane's Neumann and Baretti's Spanish Dictionary.</p>
Drawing.	<p>Constructive Problems in Plane Geometry. Point Paths. Topography and Plotting of Surveys with lead pencil, pen and ink, and colors; construction of the various problems in Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, Linear Perspective and Isometric Projections; Practical Surveying in the Field. Field Reconnaissance Contouring, and Sketching with and without instruments; Theory of color and laying of tints; History of Cartography and Topography; Triangulation and large Surveys. Lectures on the foregoing. *Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Photography Applied to Surveying.</p>
Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.	<p>Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry. Practical Instruction in the School of the Cannoneer—Light Artillery and School of the Trooper—Cavalry; and Equitation. Practical Instruction in Small Arms Target Practice. Practical Instruction in the Service of Security and Information. Exercises in applied Tactics and Practice Marches—Infantry. *U. S. Army Drill Regulations.</p>

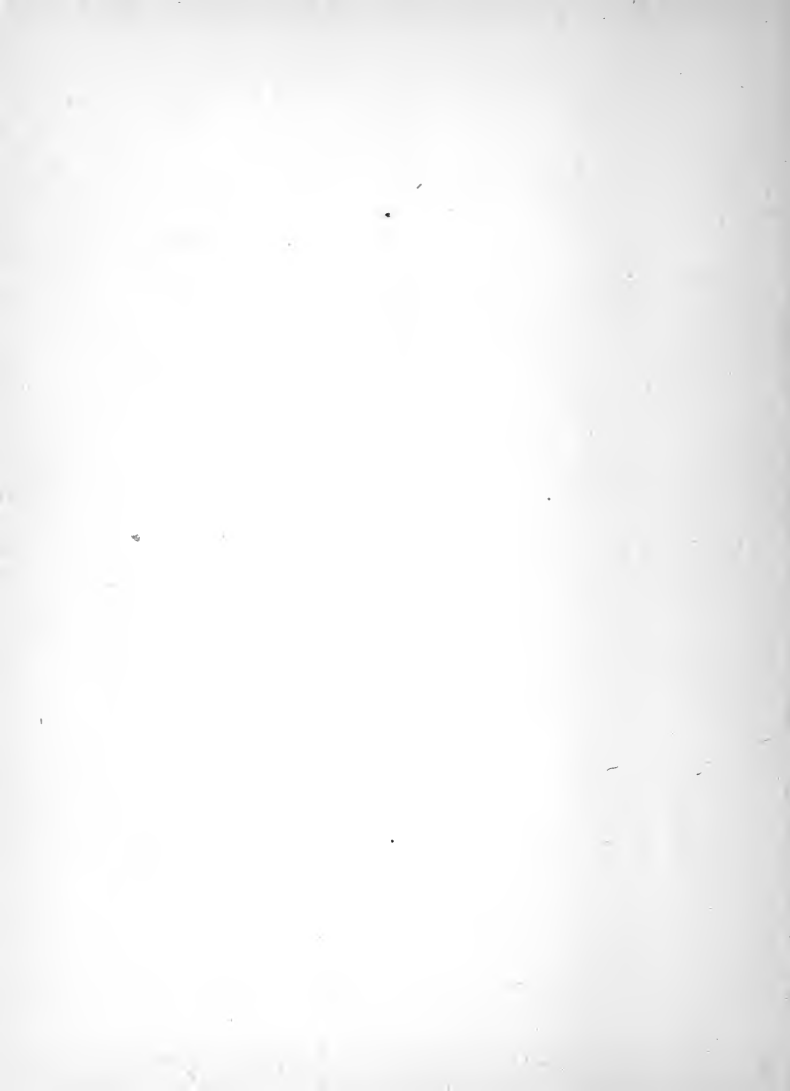
	*Firing Regulations for Small Arms. *Manual of Security and Information by the Department of Tactics.
Practical Military Engineering.	Practical Instruction in the Construction of Ponton, Spar and Trestle Bridges and Surveying.

THIRD YEAR—SECOND CLASS.

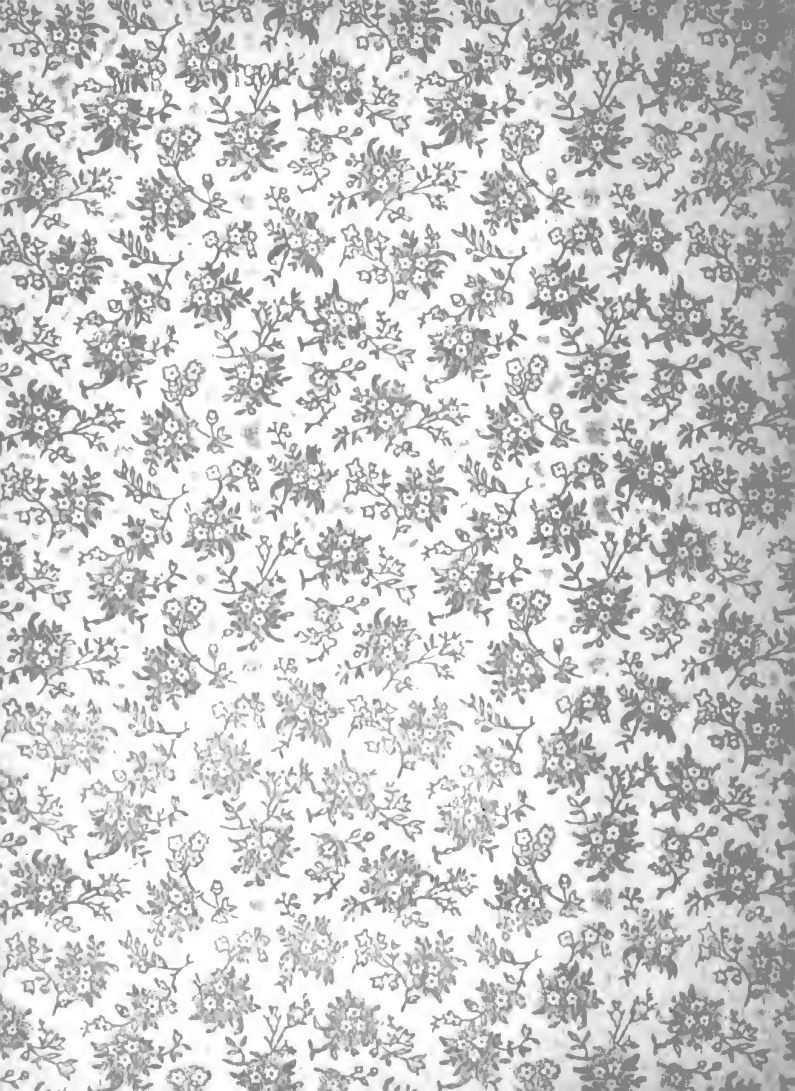
DEPARTMENT.	COURSE OF STUDY, TEXT-BOOKS, AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.
Natural and Experimental Philosophy.	Michie's Analytical Mechanics. Michie and Harlow's Practical Astronomy. Young's General Astronomy. Michie's Elements of Wave Motion relating to Sound and Light.
Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.	Tillman's Descriptive General Chemistry (2d Edition). Tillman's Elementary Lessons in Heat (2d Edition.) Tracy's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Thompson's Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism (New and Revised Edition). Tillman's Elementary Text-Book of Mineralogy. LeConte's Elements of Geology (4th Edition).
Drawing.	Free Hand Drawing and Landscape in black and white. Mechanical and Architectural Drawing in ink and colors; Military Landscape. Sketching in the Field; Memory Drawing; Free-hand Mechanical Drawing without instruments; Building Construction, Working Drawings, and Isometric Sections; Engineering and Ordnance Drawing; Lectures on all the foregoing subjects with stereopticon. *Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Photography applied to Surveying.
Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.	Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry. Theoretical Instruction in Drill Regulations—Infantry. Practical Instruction in the School of the Cannoneer—Sea Coast Artillery. Theoretical Instruction in Drill Regulations for Light Artillery. Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Troop and Squadron—Cavalry and Equestration. *Dyer's Hand Book for Light Artillery.
Practical Military Engineering.	Practical Instruction in the Construction of Ponton Bridges; in laying Gun Platforms, and in the Construction of Revetments and Obstacles. Practical and Theoretical Instruction in Military Signaling.

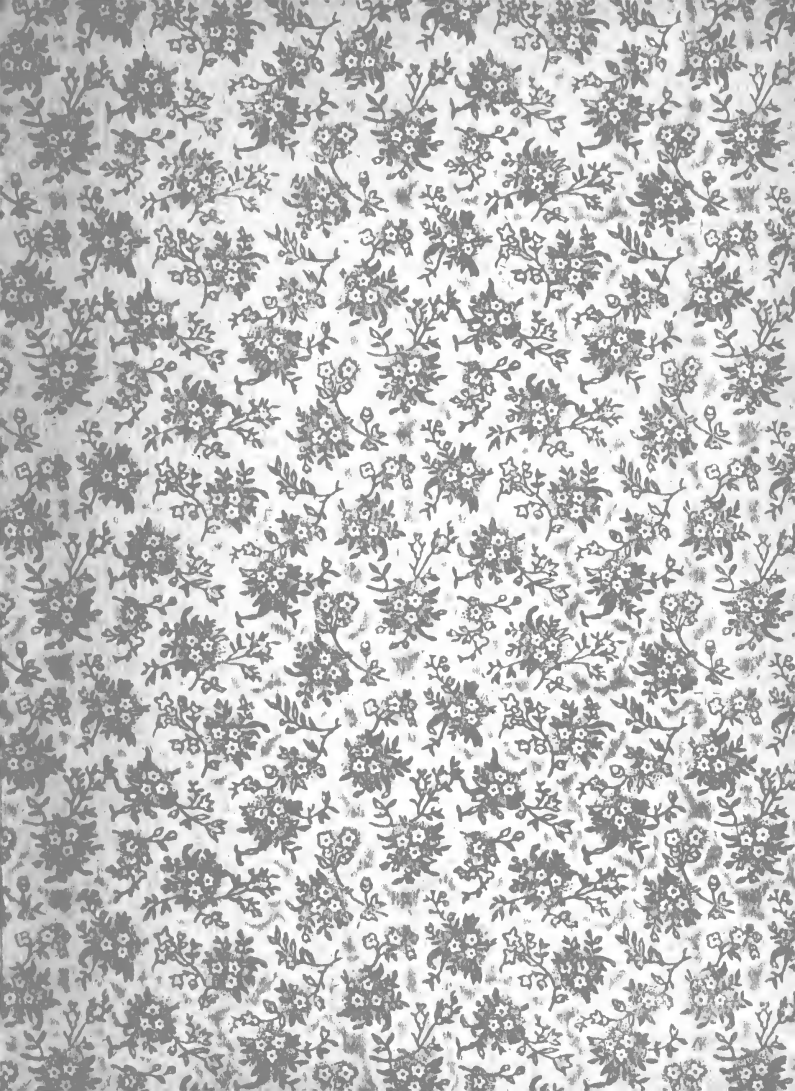
FOURTH YEAR—FIRST CLASS.

DEPARTMENT.	COURSE OF STUDY, TEXT-BOOKS, AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.
Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War.	<p>Wheeler's Civil Engineering. Fieberger's Field Fortifications. Mercur's Mahan's Permanent Fortifications (Edition of 1887). Mercur's Attack of Fortified Places. Wagner's Organization and Tactics and the Service of Security and Information. Mahan's Stereotomy.</p>
Law.	<p>Davis's Elements of Law. Davis's International Law (2d Edition). Davis's Military Law. Flanders' Manual of the Constitution.</p>
History and Historical Geography.	<p>Drury's General History. *Labberton's New Historical Atlas.</p>
Practical Military Engineering.	<p>Démolition's. Practical Instruction in the Construction of Ponton, Trestle and Spar Bridges; in the Preparation and Application of Siege Materials; and in Laying Out Field and Siege Works. Practical Instruction in Military Reconnaissances on Foot and Mounted; in Field Telegraphy, Night Signaling, and the Use of the Heliograph. *Ernst's Manual of Practical Military Engineering.</p>
Natural and Experimental Philosophy.	<p>Practical Instruction in Astronomy.</p>
Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.	<p>Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry; of the Troop and Squadron—Equitation. Theoretical Instruction U. S. Cavalry Drill Regulations. Practical Instruction in the School of the Battery—Light, Horse, and Mountain Artillery. Practical Instruction in the Service of Security and Information; Exercises in Applied Tactics; Practical Instruction in Small Arms Target Practice; Practice Marches—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; Lectures in Customs of Service and Military Etiquette; Lectures on Hippology, on Age of Horse, Horseshoeing, Stable Management and Practical Work at Stables, etc. United States Army Cavalry Drill Regulations. *Firing Regulations for Small Arms. *Manual of Security and Information, by the Department of Tactics. *Dyer's Hand Book for Light Artillery.</p>
Ordnance and Gunnery.	<p>Bruff's Ordnance and Gunnery. Ingall's Ballistic Tables.</p>



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